Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Naut.—Nautilus.
N. Harm. Diss.—New Harmony Disseminator.
Pr. (or Proc.) Ac. N. Sci. Phil.—Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia.
Pr. Am. Phil. Soc.—Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society.
Pr. Mich. Ac. Sci.—Proceedings of the Michigan Academy of Science.
Pr. Ohio Ac. Sci.—Proceedings of the Ohio Academy of Science.
Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus.—Proceedings of the United States National Museum.
Tr. (or Trans.) Ac. Sci. St. Louis.—Transactions of the Academy of Science of St. Louis.
Tr. Am. Fish. Soc.—Transactions of the American Fish Society.
Tr. Am. Phil. Soc.—Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.
U. S. B. F. Ec. Cir.—United States Bureau of Fisheries, Economic Circular.
U. S. B. F. Doc.—United States Bureau of Fisheries Document.

(To be continued.)

# NOTES ON OUR LOCAL PLANTS.—XI.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

Lake Maxinkuckee (clarke).

*BRASSICA* Cicero, Cato, Pliny XIX:8, XX:9.

*Brassica* Linn., Syst., (1735), Gen., 197 (1737), 299 (1754), Tour., Els., 188 (1694), I. R. H., 219 (1700) also V. Cordus, Brunfels, Lobelius, Tragus, Eric. Cordus, Matt., Lonicer, Gesner Tabernaemontanus, Castor Durante, Dodonaeus, Fuchs, Turner, etc., etc.

**Brassica Napus** Linn., Sp. Pl., (1753).

*Napus sylvestris* Bauhin, Pinax, 95 (1623), *Napus sativa* C. Bauhin, l. c.

Lake Maxinkuckee, (Clarke). Found escaped from cultivation, as also is *Brassica Rapa* and *Brassica oleracea.*

*CAKILE* Serapion, Semp., c. 65 (1531). Also *Cakile* Cusa, Camerarius, *Cakile* Linn., Syst., (1735), Gen., 196 (1737) 300 (1754), Tour., Els., (1694), I. w. H., 212 (1700), *Cakile* Miller, Gard. Dict., Abr., Ed. 4 (1754).

**Cakile edentula** (Bigel.) Hook., Fl. Bor. Am. I. 59 (1830).

*Bunias edentula* Bigelow, Fl. Bort., 157 (1814).

*Millers* (Umbach), Lake Co. (Deam). Laporte Co., (Deam) 211, 9062 Millers. Common only in the dune region of Lake Michigan near the shore line

*DENTARIA* Lobelius, Obs., 391 (1576).

*Dentaria* Tour., Els., 192 (1694), I. R. H., (214 1700), *Dentaria* Linn., Syst. (1735), Gen. 196 (1737) 295 (1754), *Dentaria* Clusius, C. Bauhin, Pinax, 322 (1623), Gerard, Tabernaemontanus, Camerarius, Caesalpinus, etc. *Dentellaria* Dalechamps, Cusa.

**Dentaria lacinata** Muhl., Willd. Sp. Pl., III, 479 (1800).

*Cardamine laciniata* Wood, Bot. and Florist, 38 (1870).

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), S.t Joseph Co. (Rothert), Laporte Co. (Deam). 3590, 11081½ Notre Dame (Powers) 452 South Bend, Ind., 11081 Notre Dame. Common throughout the region. It varies considerably in leaf shape. Some specimens have almost entire leaves, others broadly parted, and others further dissected and laciniate.

*SINAPIS* Dioscorides 2:154, Theophrastus 7:3 and 6 Pliny XIX:68, XX:22.

*Sinapis* Linn., Syst., (1735) Gen., 197 (1737), 299 (1754), Tour., Els., 193 (1694), I. R. H., 277 (1770), *Sinapis* Brunfels, Fuchs, Turner, Castor Durante, Matthioli, Lacuna, Caesalpinus, Dodonaeus, and of all the older authors.

**Sinapis alba** Linn., Sp. Pl., 668 (1753).

*Brassica alba* (Linn.) Boiss.

2501, Notre Dame, (Powers), 9325, 9306 Notre Dame.

**Sinapis arvensis** Linn., Sp. Pl., 668 (1753).

Notre Dame, Ind.

### Family 77. **CAPPARIDEAE** Vent., Tabl. III, 118 (1794).

*Capparidaceae* Lindley, Nat. Syst., ed. 2, 61 (1836).

*JACKSONIA* Raf., Med. Rep., V, 352 (18;8).

*Polanisia* Raf., Am. Month. Mag. 267 (1818) also Jr. Phys., 89, 98 (1819).

**Jacksonia trifoliata** Raf. l. c.

*Polanisia graveolens* Raf., Jr. Phys. l. c., *Polanisia dodecandra* B. S. P. Cat. N. Y. 6 (1888); *Cleome dodecandra* Michx., Fl. Bor. Am., 2, 32 (1803) not *Cleome dodecandra* Linn.

South Haven, Berrien Co., Mich. (L. H. Bailey), 11524 Notre Dame, Ind. 9750 Dune Park, Lake Co. Common in sandy banks of the St. Joseph River and in the Dune region as also along the railroads.

### Family 78. **SARRACENIACEAE** Dumort. Anal. Fam. Pl., 53 (1829).

Also Engler and Prantl Pflnzfam. Nachtr. 348 (1897).

*BUCANEPHYLLUM* Plukenett, Alm. 71 (1696).

Also Almath. 46, t. 376, f. 6 (1705); Phytog. 3, t. 152, f. 3 (1692), *Coilophyllum* Morison Hist. 3, 523 (1699), *Sarracena* Tour. I. R. H., App. 657, pl. 476 (1700), also Linn., Syst. (1735). Index of Sp. Pl. (1753). Gen. 149 (1737), 224 (1742), 226 (1754), *Sarracenia* Sp. Pl. 510 (1753).

**Bucanephyllum americanum** Pluk. Almag (1696) and Almath. l. c. (1705).

*Sarracenia purpurea* Linn., Sp. Pl. l. c. *Sarracena canadensis* Tour. l. c. *Bucanephyllum purpureum* (Linn.).

Laporte Co. (Barnes), Lake Co. (Hill), Clarke, Ind. (Umbach) Casella, Ind. (Higdon and Raddin), Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke), 2787 Mineral Springs (Porter Co.) 9650 Chain Lakes, St. Joseph Co., 2672 Sagunay, Laporte Co. Found also in a tamarack swamp along the Turkey Creek road S. E. of South Bend, Ind. in Cass Co., Mich. near Bankson Lake, also W. of the same lake in great abundance growing with *Isotria verticillata* (Willd.) Raf. *Pseudorchis Loeselii* (Linn.) S. F. Gray. [*Leptorchis Loeselii* (Linn.) Dum.] N. and *Calopogon pulchellus* R. Br. or *Cathea tuberosa* (Linn.) Mac M.

### Family 79. **DROSERACEAE** DC., Theor. El. 214 Prod. I, 317 (1724).

*RORELLA* Valerius Cordus, Hist., 86 (1561).

Also *Salsirora* l. c. Thalius, Harc. 116 (1588). *Rorida* Lobelius, Icon. 81 (1581) also Adv. and Obs. 472 and 354 (1576) *Rorella* Allioni, Fl. Pedem. II, 88 (1785) Haller, Fl. Helv., 371 (1768), Ruppius Jen. 90 (1726), 114 (1745), Thalius l. c. Lobellius l. c. *Rossolis* Adans., Fam. Pl. II, 245 (1763), *Ros solis* and *Ros Solis* Els. 211 (1694), I. R. H. 245 (1700), C. Bauhin, Pinax, 356 (1623) and of many pre-Linnaean authors, e. g. Dodonaeus, Lonicer. Castor Durante, Camerarius, Hort. Med. 742 (1588). *Drosion* Lobelius, Obs. Syn. l. c. *Solaria* Camerarius l. c. syn. *Drosera* Linn., Syst. (1735), Gen. 89 (1737) 136 (174).

**Rorella Cordi** Lobelius, Obs. 472, et in indice (1576).

*Rorella vulgaris* Ruppius l. c. *Ros solis major* Gerard, *Drosera* *rotundifolia* Linn., Sp. Pl. 281 (1753), *Rorella rotundifolia* (Linn.) Allioni, l. c.

Casella, Ind. (Higdon and Raddin), Lake Co., (S. Coulter), Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke), 223, 9460. Cass Co., Mich., Clarke, Ind. (Umbach).

**Rorella intermedia** (Hayne).

*Drosera intermedia* Hayne in Schrad. Jr. Bot. 1, 37 (1800), *Drosera americana* Willd., Enum 340 (1809).

Lake Co. (S. Coulter), Millers, (Bastin), 10246 Mineral Springs, Porter Co. In a bog of the dune region at the edge of a pond which usually dries up completely in summer. During the very dry weather of Aug. 1913 the peat caught fire and the whole region was devastated. All vestiges of the plant were destroyed and it has not reappeared. Found in close promimity of *Scleria verticillata* and *Polygala cruciata* which also are now gone.

## Order 28. CALOPHYTAE.

### Bartling, Ord. Nat. Pl. 330, 398 (1830).

*Rosales* Lindley. Nix. Pl. 21 (1833). Bentham and Hooker, Gen. 1, 13 (1865), Engler and Prantl., Pflnzfam. Nachtr. 348 (1897).

### Family 80. CRASSULACEAE DC., Bull. Plilom. 49 (1891).

Also Lam. DC., Fl. Fr. 3, 4, 382 (1805), Bartling, l. c. 224 and 309 (1830).

*SEDUM* Pliny, Hist. 26 : 8, also Columella.

*Sedum*, *Cepaea* or *Telephium* of nearly all the pre-Linnaean writers, See C. Bauhin, Pinax 284, 287, 288 (1623), *Anacampseros* Gesner, *Sedum* Tour. Els. 229 (1694), I. R. H. 262 (1700), *Sedum* Linn. Syst., (1735), Gen. 136 (1754).

**Sedum triphyllum** (Haw.) S. F. Gray. Nat. Arr. Br. Pl. II, 540 (1821).

*Anacampseros triphylla* Haw., Syn. Pl. Succ. 111 (1812).

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke). Found at Notre Dame, Lakeville, N. Liberty, Mishawaka, Benton Harbor, and St. Joseph. Common and spreading in woods near farm houses.

**Sedum minimum** Tabernaemontanus, (1580) Lobelius Adv. (1576).

*Aizoon acre* Cordus Hist. 98 (1561), *Sedum acre* Linn. Pan Suecus, Amoen II, 248 (1751). Sp. Pl. 432 (1753).

Escaped from gardens and graveyards. Notre Dame, Ind., St. Joseph, Mich., Mishawaka, Ind.

### Family 81. **PENTHORACEAE** Rydberg. N. Am. Fl. 22, 75 (1905).

*PENTHORUM* Gronovius, Fl. Virg., 51 (1739).

*Penthorum* Linn., Gen., 204 (1742), 197 (1754). Linn. Act Upsla. 12. t. 2 (1744).

**Penthorum sedoides** Linn., Sp. Pl., 432 (1753).

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), Clarke, Ind. (Umbach), Lake Co. (Deam), Pine, Ind. (Umbach, Steele), Bascom, (W. Hahn), Notre Dame, 9380.

### Family 82. **PARNASSIEAE** S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr Br. Pl. II, 623 (1821).

*Parnassiaceae* Dumort., Anal. Fam. 37, 42 (1829).

*PARNASSIA* Tour. Els. 212 (1694), I. R. H. 246 (1700).

*Parnassia* Linn., Syst., (1735), Gen. 87 (1737); 133 (1754); also Haller, Helv. 316 (1742) *Enneadynamis* Gesner, Hort. Germ., 261 (1561) in syn. Six-syllabled word!

**Parnassia caroliniana** Michx., Fl. Bor. Am. I, 184 (1803).

Lake Co. (Deam, Hill), Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), 2112 Chain Lakes, 11623 Notre Dame, 3987 Notre Dame (Powers).

### Family 83. **SAXIFRAGEAE** Vent., Tab. III, 277 (1799).

*Saxifragaceae* DC., Lam. and DC. Fl. Fr. 3, IV, 358 (1805) also Prod. IV, 1 (1830). Endlicher, Gen. 813 (1839).

*MICRANTHES* Haw. Syn. Pl. Succ. 320 (1812).

*Saxifraga* of authors in part.

**Micranthes pennsylvanica** (Linn.) Haw., Saxifr. Enum.

*Saxifraga pennsylvanica* Linn., Sp. Pl., 399 (1753), also Dillenius, Hort. Eltham. 337 (1732).

Clarke, Ind. (Umbach), Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), St. Joseph Co. (Rothert), Lake Co. (Hill); 1880, 9461, 1886 420 Notre Dame, 9197 Granger, St. Joseph Co., Ind., 830 N. Liberty, Ind. Common in all the counties in moist ground.

*HEUCHERA* Linn., Syst. (1735), Gen. 68 (1737), 106 (1754). Hort Cliff. 82 (1737).

**Heuchera americana** Linn., Sp. Pl., 226 (1753).

Turkey River (Clarke).

**Heuchera hispida** Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept., 188 (1814).

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), Lake Co. (Hill).

**Heuchera hirsuticaulis** (Wheelock) Rydberg Britt. Man. 482 (1901).

*Heuchera hispida hirsuticaulis* Wheelock, Bull. Torr.. Cl., 17, 199 (1890).

Marshall Co. (Deam), 10528 Notre Dame, 9681, 9440 Chain Lakes, 43 Granger, Ind.

*TIARELLA* Gen. 190 (1754).

**Tiarella cordifolia** Sp. Pl. 405 (1753).

St. Joseph Co. (Rothert.)!

I have nowhere found it within the region.

*MITELLA* Tour., Els. 207 (1694) I. R. H. 241 (1700), *Mitella* Linn., Syst., (1735), Gen. 131 (1737), 190 (1754).

**Mitella americana** Tour., Els. 207 (1694).

*Mitella diphylla* Linn., Sp. Pl. 406 (1753).

Grand Haven, (Umbach), St. Joseph Co. (Rothert), Notre Dame, 4008, 2036, 4009 (Powers), Notre Dame, 1891, 10008, 406, 815, 2527, 2534.

*CHRYSOSPLENIUM* (Tabernaemontanus). Tour. Els., 122 (1694), I. R. H. 146 (1700).

Also Linn., Syst. (1735), Hort. Cliff. 149 (1737),Gen. 115 (1737), 189 (1754).

**Chrysosplenium americanum** Schwein. in Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. I. 242 (1832).

*Chrysosplenium oppositifolium* Walt., Fl. Car. 140 (1788) not Linn.

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), Porter Co. (Deam), 810, 10012 Notre Dame.

## Family 84. **HYDRANGEACEAE** Dumort., Anal. Fam. 36, 38 (1829).

*PHILADELPHUS* Athenaeus, Dipnosophistae, XV:29, probably.

*Philadelphus* C. Bauhin, Pinax, 398 (1623). *Syringa* Tour. Els. 491 (1694), I. R. H. 617 (1700), *Philadelphus* Linn. Syst. (1735), Gen. 140 (1737), 211 (1754), *Syringa* of a great many of the pre-Linnaean authors, the name used also for the Lilac.

**Philadelphus coronarius** Linn., Sp. Pl. 470 (1753).

Escaped around Notre Dame by seed and maintaining itself well under very unfavorable conditions.

### Family 85. HAMAMELIDACEAE Lindley, Veg. Kingd. 784 (1847).

*Hammaelideae* Abel. Nar. Jour. China. App. B. 374 (1818), DC. Prod. IV. 267 (1830).

*TRILOPUS* Mitchell, Act. Acad. Leop. Carol. VIII, App. 211 (1748) also (1769).

*Hamamelis* Linn., Gen. 254 (1742), 559 (1754) not *Hamamelis* of the older authors which was a pomaceous plant, (*Mespilus* Sp.)

**Trilopus virginiana** (Linn.) Raf., New. Fl. N. Am. III, 17 (1836). cor.

*Hamamelis virginiana* Linn. Sp. Pl., 124 (1753).

Laporte Co. (Deam), Lake Co. (Deam), Porter Co. (Deam), Clarke, Ind. (Umbach), Marshall Co. (Deam), Lapaz Junction, Marshall Co., 11119, Millers, Ind., 2648, Mineral Springs, Porter Co., 10211, 11540, 11031, 11034, 10211, St. Joseph, Mich., 470, Michigan City, Laporte Co., 9262, Notre Dame, 9343, 10439, 11738, 11737, 10439, 11125.

**Trilopus virginiana** var. **angustifolia** Nwd.

*Hamamelis virginiana* var. *angustifolia* Nwd. Am. Nwd. Nat. III, 63 (1913).

Hudson Lake, Laporte Co., 10431.

**Trilopus virginiana** var. **orbiculata** Nwd.

*Hamamelis virginiana* var. *orbiculata* Nwd. Am. Mid. Nat. l. c. p. 64.

Tamarack, Porter Co. Ind. 719, Mineral Springs, 11641.

### Family 86. GROSSULARIACEAE Dumort. Anal. Fam. Pl. 37 (1829).

*GROSSULARIA* Ruellius, Hist. Stirp. 213 (1543).

Also Tour. Els. 501 (1694), I. R. H., 639 (1700), Miller, Gard. Dict. Abr. (1754), Clusius, Hist. (1605). *Rocella* Cardanus.

**Grossularia Cynosbati** (Linn.) Miller. Gard. Dict. Ed. 8, (1768)

*Ribes Cynosbati* Linn., Sp. Pl. 202 (1753).

Millers (Umbach), Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), Lakeville 9260, Benton Harbor, 11012, Notre Dame, 1970 (Powers),.

**Grossularia missouriensis** (Nutt.) Cov. and Britton, N. Am. Fl. 22, 221 (1908).

*Ribes gracile* Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 165 (1814). *Ribes missouriense* Nutt., T. and G., Fl. N. A. 1, 548 (1840).

Notre Dame (Johnson) [Calumet, S. Chicago (A. Chase)].

*RIBES* Fuchs, 1542 also Ruellius, Nat. Stirp, 213 (1543).

*Ribesium* Dodonaeus, Pempt, 749 (1583), Dill., Hort. Elth., 324, 246 (1732), *Ribes* Lobelius, Clusius, Besler, *Ribes* Linn., Gen. 68 (1737), 94 (1754). Included in *Grossularia* by Tournefort.

**Riles vulgare** Lamarck, Encycl. 3, 47 (1789).

Escaped in places.

*COREOSMA* Spach, Veg. Syst. VI, 154 (1838) also Ann. Nat., Ser. II, IV, 2 (1835).

*Coreosma* and *Calobotrya* Spach, Veg. Syst. l. c.

**Coreosma americana** (Miller).

*Coreosma florida* Spach. Veg. Syst. l. c. 157. *Ribes floridum* L'Herit., Stirp. Nov. 1, 4 (1784). *Ribes americanum* Miller, Gard. Dict., ed. 8, (1768).

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), Lake Co. (Blatchley), 1969 Notre Dame (Powers), 1910, 2539, 11010 Notre Dame, 825 North Liberty, 11121 Lapaz Junction.

**Coreosma americana** var. **mesochora.**

Differt a praecedente floribus pubescentioribus (an semper?) angustioribus longioribus, foliis plus incisis serratis majoribus, racemis diffusioribus longioribus, *Sepalorum partibus linearibus acutiusculis, tubo longioribus*, petalis quoque multo longioribus, augustioribus.

This variety found in the dune region in the edge of a tamarack arbor vitae bog, is characterized by very narrow acutish sepal lobes rather long and very narrow, linear to linear oblanceolate acute or obtusish. The leaves are deeper and more sharply cut and serrate, and larger. The racemes long and with widely scattered flowers. The plant has long straggling branches, and generally of more slender habit. The twigs are grayish white and it blooms about half a month or more later.

Found at Mineral Springs, Porter Co., Ind., May 29, 1913. No. 11061 Notre Dame University Herbarium.

**Coreosma odorata** (Wendl.)

*Chrysobotrya revoluta* Spach. An. Sc. Nat. 2 ser. IV. t. 1 A. (1835) also Hist. Nat. Veg. VI. 149 (1838), *Ribes odoratum* Wendl., Bartl. and Wendl. Beitr. 2, 15 (1825), *Ribes aureum* Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 164 (1814).

Persisting as an escape, Notre Dame, Ind., also at Webster's Crossing.

### Family 87. **PLATANACEAE** Lindley, Nat. Syst., ed. 2, 178 (1836).

*PLATANUS* Theophrastus, III : 7.

Also Pliny, X: 44, XXIV: 8, Dioscorides I: 107, Varro, I: 7, Claudius, Hymen, Palladius, de Ins. 87, *Platanistos* Homer, Iliad B: 310, Theoc. XVIII: 44, *Platanus* Tour., Els. 463, I. R.H. 590 Linn., Syst., (1735), Gen. 358 (1737), 433 (1754) and of all the older authors before Linnaeus.

**Platanus occidentalis** Catesby, Ornith.

*Platanus occidentalis* Linn., Sp. Pl., 999 (1753), *Platanus occidentalis aut virginiensis* Park. Theatr. 1427 (1690).

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), 2042 Notre Dame (Powers).

### Family 88. **SPIRAEACEAE** Loiseleur-Delongchamps, Man. Pl. Indig. 1, 188 (1818).

Also Nouv. Voy. dans L'Empire Flor. 284 (1817) as subfamily, also Bartling, Ord. Nat. Pl. 230, 403 (1830), Spach, Hist. Nat. Veg. I, 427 (1834).

*ULMARIA* Clusius, Pann., 699, 700 (1583).

Also Gesner, Camerarius, Tabernaemontanus, etc. *Medesusium* Cordus, Hist. (1561) (?) *Ulmaria* Tour., Els., 231 (1694), I. R. H. 265 (1700), Stricto sensu. *Spiraea* Sp. Linn., Under *Spiraea* Linn., Gen. 216 (1754), Sp. Pl., 489 (1753), inclusive of *Filipendula*, and *Aruncus*. *Filipendula* Syst., (1735), and Gen. 145 (1737), Hort. Cliff. 191 (1737) inclusive of *Ulmaria*.

**Ulmaria rubra** Hill, Hort. Kew. 214, pl. 7, (1769).

*Spiraea lobata* Gronov. Jacq. Hort. Vind. 138, pl. 88 (1770), *Spiraea rubra* Britton, Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. 18, 270 (1891). *Filipendula rubra* Robinson, Rhodora, 8, 204 (1906).

10483 Bertrand, Mich., Berrien Co., (B. Gregory.)

*SPIRAEA* Theophrastus, 1: 23.

*Spiraea* Tour., Els 490(1694)I. m. H., 613 (1700) also C. Bauhin, Pinax, 475(1623), *Spiraea* Clusius Hist., 1, 80 (1605).

**Spiraea alba** Duroi, Harb. Baumz. II, 430 (1772).

*Spiraea salicifolia lanceolata* T. and H., Fl. N. Am., 1, 145 (1840).

Notre Dame, 9377, 1897, 11460.

**Spiraea latifolia** (ait.) Borck. Handb. Forstbot. 1871 (1803).

*Spiraea salicifolia latifolia* Ait., Hort. Kew. 2, 198 (1789). 9085 Notre Dame, 9756, Dune Park.

(Plants reported as *S. salicifolia* from Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke). Porter Co. (Deam), Laporte Co. Deam). I have been unable to verify as to which of the above they may be.)

**Spiraea tomentosa** Linn., Sp. Pl., 489 (1753).

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), Millers (Umbach), Laporte and Porter Cos. (Deam). Dune Park (A. Chase), Notre Dame 1899, 3319.

*OPULASTER* Medic., Pfl. Anat. 2, 109 (1799).

*Physocarpa* Raf., N. Fl. N. Am. 3, 73 (1836), *Physcoarpus* Maxim., Act. Hort., Petrop., 6, 219 (1879).

**Opulaster opulifolius** (Linn.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 949 (1891).

*Spiraea opulifolia* Linn., 489 (1753), *Neillia opulifolia* Brewer and Watson, Bot. Calif., 1, 171 (1876).

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), Lake Co. (Umbach), Notre Dame 7815, 1919 (Powers) Notre Dame 566, 568, 499, 2449, St. Joseph, Mich. 33 Stephensville, Berrien Co., Mich. 2723.

### Family 89. **DRYADEAE** Vent., Tabl., III, 346.

Also Bartling, Ord. Nat. Pl. 230 (1830), *Fragariaceae* Rich Nestl. Potent. 14, *Comosae* Linn., Phil. Bot. 31 (1751)!

*PENTAPHYLLUM* Dioscorides, 4:42, Theophrastus, Hist. 9:14.

*Pentaphyllum* Brunfels, Herb. Viv. Ic., II, 231 (1532), 1, 32 (1531), Ruellius, Diosc. Nat. Med. 4:34 321 (1547).

*Quinquefolium* Pliny, 25:9, *Quinquefolium* and *Pentaphyllum* Ruellius, Nat. Stirp. 598 (1542) see also Theodore Gaza, ed. Theoph. 134 (1528), Marcellus Vergilius ed. Diosc. 485 (1529), *Pentaphyllum* Heister, Syst. Pl. 7 (1748). Hill, Br. Herball 3 (1756), Gaertner, Fruct. 1, 349 (1788), *Quinquefolium* Morandi, Hist. Bot. Pract., 9 (1761), *Quinquefolium* Robbe in De Chaulnes, Cat. de Pl. Usuelles (1754)! also Adanson 2, 294, 295 (1763).

**Pentaphyllum rectum** (Linn.).

*Potentilla recta* Linn., Sp. Pl., 497 (1753), *Potentilla sulphurea* Lam., Fl. Franc. III, 144 (1778).

Millers (Umbach), 2735, 11314, Oliver's, West of South Bend, Ind.

**Pentaphyllum argenteum** (Linn.).

*Potentilla argentea* Linn., Sp. Pl., 497 (1753).

St. Joseph Co. (A. Woolman, Barnes), Laporte Co. (Deam), Notre Dame (Powers) 2024, Bertrand, (Augustine), 9336.

The type of the Linnaean aggregate "genus" *Potentilla* is without question *Potentilla Anserina* Linn., although Dr. Britton says it is *Potentilla reptans* Linn. The latter is without doubt the oldest known potentillaceous plant of the pre-Linnaean genera *Quinquefolium* or *Pentaphyllum* but Linnaeus by the very fact that he rejected these names for his aggregate, intimated that in selecting the name therefore he selected also the type of the group from which he took the name for his nondescript genus. Now the plant which before Linnaeus was known as the *Potentilla* of pre-Linnaeans is *Potentilla Anserina* Linn. The name was so first applied by Brunfels. Now it may be argued that by making 1753 the beginning of our nomenclature we need not accept "historical" types of genera. Now *P. Anserina* Linn. is not the oldest plant of the aggregate genus to which Linnaeus gave the name *Potentilla* as already stated, therefore not what we would call the historical type of the "group." We believe, however, that when Linnaeus took the name for the group he sufficiently intimated *ipso facto* and apart from historical reasons, that when segregations were subsequently to be made the name was to be retained for the plant that previously had it. If Dr. Britton and the followers of the theory of residues argue that *Potentilla reptans* Linn. is the type historically and that the historical type should always be selected, then why is not *Panicum talicum* selected as type of *Panicum* or *Milium* instead of putting it in a segregate and applying the name *Panicum* to a group of plants which the originator of the name never knew? Why is *Nymphaea alba* Linn. the undoubted historical type of the genus *Nymphaea* segregated and the original name given to the other plant or plants of the genus? In fact as far as one can see no system whatever is followed in the decision of the manner of determination which plants are the Linnaean "types." All this illogical practical procedure of segregation of Linnaean genera and type selection seems to have as its object the avoidance of confusion. We wonder if they can possibly think they can hope to "avoid confusion" by applying methods as above outlined.

We need not discuss why Linnaeus disregarded the centuriesold names *Quinquefolium* or *Pentaphyllum*. We can not be presumed to give reasons for the arbitarry method of Linnaeus in this case nor in hundreds of other cases, any more than we wish to presume to explain the arbitrary methods of selections of his types, by his modern followers. It can not be done logically, but we believe that he is to be presumed to want to have the name of a genus left to the group or plant that had it before. Dr. Rydberg[2] dismisses the whole pre-Linnaean history of the group because the plants were in "such a chaotic condition that it would be impossible to write a history of any value." This is a very expedite way of settling a problem, but it will never help settle confusion in the long run. As long as we resort to methods of expediency in clearing up problems, rather than by applying logical principles we are making confusion worse confounded.

On a number of occasions we have quoted Linnaeus himself writing both before and after 1753 as to his idea of method to be followed in segregating his genera. In the *Philosophia Botanica* p. 197 of both editions, 1751and 1755, he says: "*Si genus receptum secondum jus naturae, and artis in plurima dirimi debet, tum nomen antea commune manebit vulgatissimae et officinali plantae.* In the Hortius Cliffortianus his most careful work *Potentilla Anserina* is the first plant mentioned. Only a one-named designation is given in the *Species Plantarum* as synonym thus intimating that it was the *Potentilla* par excellence in his opinion, as it was deemed fit to give the name to the group. Of course we are not even supposed according to the theory of residues and the peculiar methods of interpretation of priority to allow Linnaeus to correct his own mistakes or determine his own types when as seldom he does not seem at least to intimate an opinion in the matter.

There is, however, still another point to make and that is that in assigning the theory of residues to effect segregation, the author of the illustrated flora is not consistent.

The segregated genus *Argentina* is attributed to Lamarck (1778). *Pentaphyllum* and *Quinquefolium* were separated from the Linnaean Potentilla with *Pentaphyllum* (or *Quinquefolium*) *reptans* [*Potentilla raptans* Linn.] by numerous authors before 1778. If the author feels that it is necessary to accept *Argentina* because segregated first leaving the other plant in possession of the name

---

[2] Mem. Dept. Bot. Columbia Univ. Vol. II. p. 2. Monograph N. Am. Potentill. (1898.)

*Potentilla* by virtue of the theory of residues, then we may say that *Pentaphyllum* was separated as validly as soon, if not sooner, leaving *Potentilla Anserina* as the type even if we apply the very theory of residues to which appeal may be made. to excuse the procedure referred to. *Pentaphyllum* was separated from the Linnaean *Potentilla* by Ludwig-Boehmer (1760), special reference being made to *Potentilla reptans* in its specific name. ("*Potentilla foliis digitatis caule repente pedunculis unifloris*, Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 499 N. 17"). In fact segregation of *Pentaphyllum* were made as early as 1754! Possibly the segregations may be looked upon as "hyponyms" perhaps because not published in connection with a binary name? Hill segregated the plant under the name *Pentaphyllum vulgare* in 1756, twenty-two years before Lamarck's date of *Argentina.*

That it is very hard to find just by what principle of nomenclature as to residues, types, priority and the like, the Illustrated Flora (1913 ed) was written we may select the following examples. *Bilderdyckia* Dum (1827) certainly antedates *Tiniaria* Webb. and Moq. (1836–40). The author we feel confidant knows that the name *Pentaphylloides* is older than *Dasiphora.* It would scarcely do for the author to say that he rejects names ending in *oides* for he has such not a few. *Bildedyckia* is not a very beautiful name, but there are others in the Flora that are worse in more ways than one. *Thelypteris* is an older name than *Dryopteris*, but why not acceptable to the Illustrated Flora is a problem we can not hope to solve. Perhaps, *Thelypteris* was not published in connection with a binary name. Nor for that matter were Linnaeus' own genera *Erythronium Hydrocharis* etc. as elsewhere pointed out.

That the author does not put much stock in the theory of residues would appear from the fact that the common Dandelion is kept under *Leontodon* contrary to all the precedent of a century or more, and in spite of the fact that *Taxaxacum* was first segregated from the Linnaean aggregate. An exactly parallel procedure would result in the acceptation of *Nymphaea alba* Linn. for type of *Nymphaea* and the reduction of *Castalia* to synonymy although older than *Nuphar.* This would be the logical thing to do by every principle of analogy and reasoning.

Historically there can be no question that the white water lilies are typical of the genus. Even Dioscorides himself brings this out. Following is the translation of his text made by Ruellius as early as 1547.[3]

"*Nymphaea nascitur in paludibus and stagnantibus aquis foliis fabae Aegyptiae, minoribus albiis in summa aqua alis demersis pluribus ex radice eodem prodeuntibus* FLORE LILIO ALBO, and *in medio crocos habente, cum defloruerit, ut rotundum malum aut papaveris caput extuberat. . . . est et altera nymphaea cujus flos blephara dicitur foliis ante dictae radice albo scabro,* FLORE LUTEO *nitente rosae simile etc.*

There are other inconsistencies not a few which we can not comprehend. We have tried our best to try to imagine how one can logically explain these matters, but so far are unable to do so. No reasons being given for methods of procedure which may be applied in one case and rejected in a perfectly similar one, one would suspect that the code tinkers reserve for themselves the privilege of keeping or breaking the rules as suits their fancy. "Rex super legem," seems to be the rule when most of the botanical public must take their rules of nomenclature and botany second-hand, diluted, expurgated and altered to the whims and fancies of the manualists.

*POTENTILLA* Brunfels ex C. Bauhin Pinax, 321 (1623).

*Argentina* Ray meth. 102 (1682) Dodonaeus Hist, 65 (1557) Lobelius Hist. 395 (1576), Dodonaeus Pempt, 589 (1583) *Argentina* Hill, Br. Herb. 6, (1756) Trew, Herb. Blackw., 119 (1755). *Anserina* Tabernaemontanus Kreutterb. 327 (1625), also *Chenoboscon* and *Hercularis* and *Potentilla* and *Portentilla, Anserina* Tragus, *Potentilla* Matthioli, Fuchs Hist. and Stirp, 2 lib, and 212a (1546). Stirp Hist. 355 (1549), Caesalpinus De Plantis 557 (1558), also Lonicer, Castor Durante, Thalius, *Stephanomelidides* Pliny? *Dactylophyllum* Spen., Fl. Frib., 3, 1084.

**Potentilla Anserina** Linn., Sp. Pl., 495 (1753).

*Argentina vulgaris* Lam., Fl. Fr., 3, 1778), *Anserina Anserina* Rydb. Mem. Dept. Bot. Col. Un., 2, 159 (1898), and Four. Ann., Soc., Linn., Lyon., (11) 16, 302, 404 (1863), *Dactylophyllum Anserina* Spen. l. c., *Fragaria Anserina* Crantz, Stirp. Austriac., 2, 9, ed. 27, (1771).

St. Joseph Co., (C. D. Mell), Clarke, Ind. (Umbach), Lake

---

[3] Diosc. Anazarb. III. cap. CXXXVI. ed. Ruellius, T. p. 289 (1547). See also Sibthorp J. Prod. Fl. Graec. 360, 362 (1806).

Co. (Hill), Porter Co. (Cowles), 2688) Galien, Mich., 2721 Stephensville, Mich.

*DRYMOCALLIS* Fourr., l. c. II, 16, 371, (1868).

*Bootia* Bigelow, Fl. Bost., ed. 2, 206 (1826), not Adanson (1763).

**Drymocallis agrimonoides** (Pursh) Rydb. N. Am. Fl. 22, 368, (1908).

*Drymocallis arguta* (Pursh). *Potentilla arguta* Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 736 (1814). *Geum agrimonoides* Pursh Fl. Am. Sept., 351 (1814).

Found at Notre Dame and at Galien, Mich.

*TRIDOPHYLLUM* Necker Els., 2, 93 (1790).

*Potentilla* Linn. l. c.

**Tridophyllum monspeliense** (Linn.) Greene, Leaflets, 1, 189 (1906).

*Potentilla monspeliensis* Linn., Sp. Pl., 499 (1753).

Laporte (Deam), Notre Dame, 10434.

**Tridophyllum norvegicum** (Linn.) Greene, l. c.

*Potentilla norvegica.*

Notre Dame 2625 (Powers).

*CALLIONIA* Greene, Leaflets, 1, 238 (1906).

Named after one of the gardener slaves of Theophrastus, Callion!

**Callionia canadensis** (Linn.) Greene l. c.

*Potentilla canadensis* Linn. Sp. Pl., 498 (1753).

Millers (Umbach), Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), Laporte Co., (Deam) 3866, 2026 Notre Dame (Powers), 10572 Notre Dame. A common weed throughout the region.

*DASIPHORA* Rafinesque, Aut. Bot., 167 (1838).

*Pentaphylloides* Duhamel, Traite des Arbres et Arbutes, 99 (1755), also Morison, Ox., 2, 193 (1715). *Comocarpa* T. and G., Fl. N. Am., l. 445 (1840) as subgenus under *Potentilla, Comocarpa* Rydb., Mem. Col. Un., 2, 19, pl. 101 (1898).

*Pentaphylloides* rejected for reasons already given.

**Dasiphora fruticosa** (Linn.) Rydb., Mem. l. c. 188.

*Potentilla fruticosa* Linn., Sp. Pl., 495 (1753), *Dasiphora riparia* Raf. l. c., *Pentaphylloides fruticosa* Ray, Syn., 3, 2561, *Comocarpa fruticosa* Rydb., l. c. pl. 101.

Lake Co. (Deam, Bradner), Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), Indiana Harbor, (A. Chase), 530, 881, 914, Chain Lake, 758 Sagunay.

*PANCOVIA* Heister, (1737) ex Adanson, 2, 294 (1763).

*Comarum* Linn., Sp. Pl., 502 (1753), also Hort. Cliff., 195 (1737). Gen. 148, (1737), 220 (1754). *Comarum* rejected because it is the exact Greek equivalent for *Fragaria.*

**Pancovia palustris** (Linn.).

*Comarum palustre* Linn. Pan. Suec. 249 (1751), Sp. Pl., 359 (1753). *Potentilla palustris* Scopoli, Fl. Car. 2, 359 (1772).

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), Clarke, Ind. (Umbach), Lake and St. Joseph Cos. (Blatchley), 545, 885 Chain Lakes, 2624 Millers, Lake Co.

*FRAGARIA* Cuba, Hort. Sanit., 15th Century.

Also *Fragaria* Brunfels Herb. Viv. Ic., (J. de Manliis) 2, 173 (1531), *Fragula* Cordus, Hist., 173 (1561), *Fragaria* Tour., Els., 245 (1694) I. R. H. 295 (1700) also Tragus, Fuchs, Dodonaeus Gesner, Lonicer, Lobelius, Castor Durante, Gerarde, etc., Linn., Gen., 147 (1737), 218 (1754).

**Fragaria vulgaris** Tour., Els., 245 (1694), et C. Bauhin Pinax, 326 (1623).

*Fragaria vesda* Linn., Sp. Pl., 494 (1753), *Fragaria vulgaris* Linn., Pan Suecus, 259( 1751).

Highland Park, (J. Shaddock), 1950 Notre Dame. Found very commonly along railroads from seed probably thrown from trains.

**Fragaria grayana** Vilmorin; Gay, Ann. Sci. Nat., IV., 8, 202, (1857).

Found in St. Joseph Co.

**Fragaria virginiana** Duchesne, Hist. Nat. Fras., 204 (1766).

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), Grand Haven (Umbach), Pine (Umbach), 10096, 12430 Mineral Springs.

*GEUM* Pliny 26:7.

*Geum* Gesner, Hort. Germ., 260 (1561) also Turner, *Caryophyllata* Tour. Els. 244 (1694), I. H. R., 294 (1700), also Matthioli, Lacuna, Thalius, Castor Durante Tabernamontanus, Camerarius, Clusius, Gerarde, Anguillara C. Bauhin, etc. *Garyophyllata* Brunfels, Tragus, Dodonaeus, Lonicer.

**Geum canadense** Jacquin, Hort. Vind., 2, 82, pl. 175 (1772).

*Geum carolinianum* Walt., Fl. Car., 150 (1788), *Geum album* Gmel., Syst., 2, 861 (1791).

Michigan City (C. D. Mell.), Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), 44, Granger, 2698 Notre Dame, 2683, 9615 South Bend.

**Geum virginianum** Linn., Sp. Pl., 500 (1753).

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), Porter (Dean), St. Joseph Co. (Barnes).

**Geum strictum** Ait., Hort. Kew., 2, 217 (1789.)

1829, 1828 Notre Dame, 869 Grand Beach, Berrien Co.

*STYLIPUS* Raf., Neog., 3 (1825).

**Stylipus vernus** Rafinesque, l. c.

*Geum vernum* T. and G., Fl. N. Am, l. 422 (1840).

501, 9615, 10112 South Bend, 430, 9139, 2705 Notre Dame.

*RUBUS* Vergil, Ecl. 3:89, Georg., 3315.

*Batos* Theophrastus, Hist., 2:16, 3:16, 6:1, Caus., 1:21, Diosc. 4:38, *Rubus* Pliny, 16:37, 24:14, Colum., 3:11, 4:31, 7:6, Apulej. Cels. 7:27, 6:14.

**Rubus canadensis** Linn., Sp. Pl., 494 (1753).

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), St. Joseph (Rothert), 2061 Notre Dame (Powers).

**Rubus allegheniensis** Porter, Bull, Torr. Bot. Cl., 23, 153 (1896).

9145, 9134, 11179, 506 South Bend.

**Rubus hispidus** Linn., Sp. Pl., 493 (1753).

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), Millers (Umbach), 9148 South Bend, 9277 Granger, Ind.

**Rubus hispidus** forma, **pleniflorus.**

Plant with doubled flowers and stamens nearly all gone. Leaves with leaflets larger and the stalks beset with slender prickles. Flowers intensely sweet smelling pure white like a small doubled rose.

11252 collected near Summit Farm No. 4 west Sample St. about 4 or 5 miles from South Bend, Ind. This might prove a good plant for garden cultivation but has been so far difficult to grow as the plants can hardly be transplanted without dying. It blooms longer than the type and seem to continue most of the summer, and often blooms again late in fall. It grows in dense shade along the road where it was cleared from the neighboring woods.

**Rubus procumbens** Muhl., Cat., 50 (1813).

*Rubus villosus* Ait., Hort. Kew., 2, 210 (1789).

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), Miller, Ind. Clarke (Umbach) 9307 Notre Dame.

**Rubus baileyanus** Britton Mem. Torr. Cl. 5, 189 (1894).

*Rubus villosus* var. *humifusus* T. and G., Fl. N. Am., 1. 455 (1840) not Weihe, (1825).

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), 1310., 11198 Notre Dame.

**Rubus andrewsianus** Blanchard, Rhodora, 8, 17 (1906).

1902, 11239 N. Notre Dame, Ind.

**Rubus triflorus** Richards, Franklin Journ., ed. 2, App., 19 (1823).

*Rubus saxatilis* var. *canadensis* Michx. Fl. Bor., Am., 1. 298 (1803), not *Rubus canadensis* Linn. (1753), *Rubus saxatilis* var. *americanus* Pers., Syn. 2, 52 (1807).

Millers (Umbach), Lake Co. (Hill), 2333 Lawton, Mich., 11303 W. of South Bend 2784, 10097 Mineral Springs.

*BATIDAEA* Greene, Leaflets, 1, 238 (1906).

**Batidaea strigosa** (Michx.) Greene, l. c.

*Rubus strigosus* Michx., Fl. Bor. Am., 1, 297 (1893),

9257, Birchim, Porter Co., Ind., Porter Co., (Deam), Lake Co., (Deam), 10210 Mineral Springs. Common throughout the region.

**Batidaea heterodoxa** Greene l. c.

Clarke (Umbach).

**Batidaea vulgaris** (Linn.).

*Rubus idaeus* Pliny 16:37, also Tragus, Matthioli, Anguillara etc., etc., also *Rubus idaeus* Linn., Sp. Pl., 492 (1753), *Batos idaeus* Diosc., 4:39. *Batidaea idea* (Linn.)

Found escaped near Hudson Lake.

*MELANOBATUS* Greene, l. c. 243.

**Melanobatus occidentalis** (Linn.) Greene l. c.

*Rubus occidentalis* Limn., Sp. Pl., 493 (1753).

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), 9136 S. South Bend, 11669 Mineral Springs. Common also at Notre Dame and throughout the region.

## Family 90. **SANGUISORBEAE** Spreng., Anleit. ed. 211, 861 (1818).

*Sanguisorbae* Juss., Gen., 336 (1789), *Sanguisorbaceae.*

*EUPATORIUM* Dioscorides 4:41.

*Eupatorium* Tragus, Matthioli, Fuchs, Dodonaeus, Cordus, Castor Durante, Lacuna, Turner, Tabernaemontanus, Lobelius, Thalius, Gesner, Anguillara, Columna, Brunfels, Pliny, 25:6, etc., etc., *Agrimonia* Brunfels, Dodonaeus, Lonicer, Caesalpinus, Linn. Gen., 138 (1737), 206 (1754) Tours., Els., 251 (1694), I. R. H., 301 (1700).

**Eupatorium molle** (T. and G.).

*Agrimonia mollis* Britton, Bull. Torr. Cl., 19, 221 (1892). *Agrimonia Eupotoria* var. *mollis* T. and H. Fl. Am., l. 431 (1840).

Found in Lake Co. 11636 Mineral Springs, 11442 S. E. Notre Dame, 10303 S. South Bend.

**Eupatorium hirsutum** (Muhl.).

*Agrimonia Eupatoria* var. *hirsuta* Muhl., Cat., 47 (1813), *Agrimonia hirsuta* (Muhl.) Bicknell, Bull. Torr. Cl., 23, 509 (1896), *Agrimonia gryposepala* Wallr., Beitr. Bot., l. 49 (1842).

Lake Maxinkuckee (Clarke), Porter Co., (Deam), 11260, 11698 S. South Bend, Ind., 1886 Notre Dame, 10465 Bertrand, Mich., Berrien Co.

**Eupatorium rostellatum** (Wallr.)

*Agrimonia rostellata* (Wallr., Beitr. Bot., l. 42 (1842), *Agrimonia parviflora* DC. Prod., 2, 588 (1825) not Soland (1789).

11700 S. South Bned, Ind.

**Eupatorium parviflorum** (Soland.).

*Agrimonia parviflora* Soland., Ait., Hort. Kew., 2, 130 (1789).

Millers (Umbach), Michigan City (C. D. Mell), Lake Co. (Deam.)

(To be continued.)

## QUAMOCLIT SLOTERI.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

Whatever view be taken of the status of the remarkable plant produced by Mr. Logan Sloter in crossing *Quamoclit coccinea* (Linn.) Britton (*Impomoea coccinea* Linn.) with *Quamoclit vulgaris* Choisy (*Impomoea Quamoclit* Linn.) we have beyond doubt a plant which if found in the field without any knowledge as to its origin, we must admit that the most consevative botanist would scarcely hesitate to report it as a new species. The hybrid in question breeds true to type and was produced between the former as